

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 6 of 1891.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 10th February 1891.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

The *Alam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 3rd February, publishes a conversation which took place between some Russian officers and a Muhammadan gentleman, who was allowed to travel in the same railway carriage with them by the British officer who attended on them and to whom he was known. The Muhammadan asked the Russians some questions regarding the population and the improvement of trade in Russia, and the state of the North Sea. A Russian officer desired to know what native newspapers thought of the Czarewitch's Indian visit. The Muhammadan replied that the newspapers did not show any great enthusiasm. The Russian officer then told him that, as the natives and the native newspapers were civilized, they could not be expected to show any enthusiasm at the visit of wild and barbarous men like the Russians. The Muhammadan said that he could not by any means call the Russians, who were seated with him and were able politicians and enlightened men, barbarians; but he refrained from expressing his opinion about the Russians as a

Circulation,
200 copies.

nation. The Russian then insisted on his expressing his opinion about the whole nation, but he did not accede to his wishes until, at the Russian's request, the British officer desired him to do so. The Muhammadan then replied that the Russians were the most uncivilized people among the European nations, and referred to the misbehaviour of Russian sailors at a Parsi club at Bombay in support of his opinion.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 6th February, referring to the statement of the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, to the effect that the warm welcome accorded to the Czarewitch in this country has produced a good effect on the Czar and his ministers, observes that the welcome has increased the reputation of the British Government for liberality and hospitality. His Imperial Highness' visit must have convinced him of the unflinching loyalty of the native princes and people to the British Government, and therefore the Russians will give up the idea of invading this country.

The same paper, adverting to the steady advance of the Russians in Central Asia, and to the extension of the railway towards Afghánistán, and the fortification of the frontiers by the British Government, remarks that if no war breaks out between the two great powers, they are sure to amicably divide all Asia, excluding China, between them, and to spread European civilization. The *Hindústán* anxiously awaits that happy day.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 4th February, goes into mourning in sorrow for Mr. Bradlaugh's death; gives a brief account of his life; and observes that in him the natives of this country and the great middle class of England have lost a true friend. He was born to support the cause of the weak who require help, but he has not been able to carry out his mission. India has not fully expiated her sins and is doomed to be trampled underfoot for a long time yet. She was deprived lately of Messrs.

Bright and Fawcett, and now she has lost a friend who cannot be easily replaced. Mr. Charles Bradlaugh has been cut off by death just when he was most wanted, and it was firmly hoped that her requests would be granted by Parliament with his assistance. If natives have any sense of gratitude, they should establish a memorial in his honour. (The same paper states that the annual anniversary meeting of the Anjuman-i-Muhammadi, Lucknow, expressed deep regret at Mr. Bradlaugh's death and resolved to send a telegram of condolence to his daughter. At the instance of Nawáb Ali Muhammad Khán, president, further proceedings were suspended and the meeting was adjourned that day in honour of the incident.)

The *Nyáya Sudha* (Harda), of the 4th February, the *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 7th February, the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th idem, the *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 4th idem, and the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 5th idem, go into mourning and express deep regret at Mr. Bradlaugh's death, praising him for his advocating the cause of this country in Parliament.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhhár* (Etáwah), of the 8th February, advertizing to Mr. Bradlaugh's death, calls him the Chief of Infidels and supporter of the enemies of Government; and observes that the Musalmáns never had any sympathy with him, as he was an Atheist and a supporter of that movement which has for its principal object the expulsion of Muhammadans from this country. It is to be hoped that even the Muhammadan congressionists will not express regret at an infidel's death.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Mauj-i-Nurbudda* (Hoshangabad), of the 24th January, received on the 5th February, says that it would seem that the Government of India has warned the Gwalior darbár to improve the police in that state within six months, otherwise it will itself carry out the necessary reforms at the expense of the state treasury. The Government has really no desire to annex native states, nor does it like to interfere in their internal affairs. But

Circulation,
200 copies.

Alleged unsatisfactory
state of the police force in
Gwalior.

when mal-administration in any state prevails to a large extent, and the condition of the people becomes objectionable, it is obliged to interfere.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etawah), of the 1st and 8th February, says that, under the provisions of the Bill introduced by Sir Andrew Scoble, any man who has sexual intercourse with his wife who is under 12 years of age will be liable to imprisonment for seven years. Perhaps a more mischievous legislative measure was never introduced into the Viceroy's Council. The Brāhmins, well versed in the Hindú law, have emphatically declared that any interference with child-marriage is opposed to the Hindú religion. No doubt among the Musalmāns early marriages are not very common, but still they think that a girl should be married as soon as she attains the age of puberty. When the prophet was married to Aisha, the age of the latter did not exceed nine years: A Musalmān who disapproves of anything done by the prophet is guilty of sin. The proposal does not forbid early marriages, but it provides that a husband and his wife should not cohabit, even if they have attained the age of puberty, which is against the laws of nature. It is impossible that they should live in the same house and refrain from sexual intercourse. It is true that the age of consent has already been fixed at 10 years in the Penal Code, but the natives did not protest against the fixing of the limit, as they were not qualified to give vent to their views regarding legislative measures when that code was passed. Nor have they found it necessary to agitate against the provision since then, inasmuch as girls do not reach puberty before 10 years, and the provision has consequently been a dead letter. But the raising of the age of consent to 12 years will involve people in great difficulties, girls generally becoming adults and even giving birth to children at 11 or 12 years in this hot country. In Arabia and Africa, which are still hotter, a girl attains puberty at nine years. The Bill is sure to be used by corrupt police officials and other unconscientious men as an instrument for practicing

extortion. Suppose a consummation of marriage takes place in a family when the bride is above 12 years. A corrupt police official goes to the father of the bridegroom, tells him that the bride is under 12, and threatens to report the matter to the Magistrate. The man will readily give the official a bribe, in order to escape the disgrace of a public inquiry. Indeed, any wicked man will be able to bring his enemy into trouble by making a false report to the Magistrate. Respectable natives, whose female relatives will be subjected to medical examination and required to make disagreeable statements before courts, will not like to survive such disgrace, and will commit suicide. Again, if a husband is sentenced to seven years' imprisonment under the Bill, his wife will generally be obliged to lead an immoral life during his absence, particularly if she is in straitened circumstances. He will have nothing to do with her on his release, as natives have still a high sense of self-respect in these matters. In this way she will be ruined for life. Nawáb Ahsan-ullah Khán had no authority to say that the Bill was approved of by his co-religionists. He ought to have consulted all the Muhammadan associations before making such an allegation. The great majority of Muhammadan newspapers condemn the Bill with one voice. It will really prove more injurious to Musalmáns than to Hindús. When a dispute arises regarding the age of a Hindú girl, her guardians can produce her horoscope to show her age, as Hindús always get horoscopes of newly-born children prepared by Pandits. Moreover, the custom of second marriage exists among the Hindús, and they can avoid falling into the clutches of the law by deferring that marriage. But Musalmáns neither prepare the horoscopes of their children nor are second marriages in vogue among them. Government is not justified in meddling with religious and social matters. But if it has resolved to interfere, it should fix 12 years as the minimum limit of age for the marriage of Muhammadan girls, and for the second marriage of Hindú girls. Such marriages should be performed with the permission of District Magistrates, applications being made on one anna court-fee stamps. On receipt of an application, the Magistrate should satisfy himself of the age of the girl by examining some of the applicant's neigh-

hours, but medical examinations should be strictly forbidden. The Bill, if passed in its present form, would expose both Hindús and Musalmáns to persecution and greatly affect the popularity of British rule. The Viceroy and the European Members of his Legislative Council cannot be expected to be so well acquainted with the thoughts of the people as natives are.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 2nd February, remarks that,

The same.

although offences against the provisions of the Bill will be non-cognizable,

corrupt police officials are sure to turn the Bill into a means of oppressing the people. If any person happens to incur the displeasure of a District Magistrate, the latter will easily be able to throw him into trouble with the aid of the proposed enactment. Respectable women and their relatives will prefer death to a medical examination. Hindús and Musalmáns are equally opposed to the proposal, the former even considering it an attack on their religion. Early marriages are, no doubt, bad, and should be stopped; but they should be stopped by the people themselves, and not by Government. All social reform must come from within.

Circulation,
159 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 7th February,

The same.

complains that the increase in the age of consent will interfere with the reli-

gious liberty of the Hindús, inasmuch as it is a sin, according to the Hindú scriptures, not to consummate marriage immediately after menstruation. Men might feel obliged to report consummations of marriages in their families at police stations, in order to avoid the expense and worry into which they might be plunged by criminal prosecutions, although such reports would involve them in disgrace. The wives of those men, who may be convicted and imprisoned for 14 years under the Bill, will be deprived of the pleasures of married life; will be able to bear no children during that long period; and will find it difficult to preserve their chastity. Hence Government had better confine the operation of the Bill to prostitutes.

Circulation,
330 copies.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 1st February, approves

The same.

of the Bill, on the ground that it will protect young girls from ill-usage and

improve the *physique* of the nation; but observes that it would be well if the people themselves abandoned such mischievous customs and gave no occasion to Government for interference.

The *Nāru-l-Anwar* (Cawnpore), of the 7th February, observes that the proposal to raise the age of consent commends itself on

Circulation,
238 copies.

The same.

many grounds, especially as it is calculated to improve the public health. At some places the Hindús, who are in the habit of celebrating the marriages of their children at an early age, imagine that it will prevent such marriages, and have sent memorials to Government against it. But they labour under a misapprehension. The Bill has nothing to do with early marriages. The Bill will protect unmarried girls under 12 years from prostitution. It would be well if dancing girls were also forbidden to teach singing and dancing to children who have not attained the age of consent. Such a prohibition would greatly check the increase of prostitutes.

The *Tātī-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 31st December, received on the 4th February, expresses disapproval of the Bill, on the ground that it is opposed to religion; that it would afford the police and the magistracy new opportunities for interfering with the people; that inquiries instituted to find out the ages of girls would involve them in disgrace; and that the measure would put the people to a great deal of expense and trouble by the criminal prosecutions which might be instituted against them.

Circulation,
225 copies.

The same.

The *Ālam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 3rd February, observes that the balance of both Hindú and Muhammadan public opinion is against the Bill, and that therefore it also disapproves of the measure.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The same.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 5th February, says that the Bill has created widespread discontent in the country. Government should be guided in such a matter by the balance of public opinion. The measure partakes of the nature of inter-

Circulation,
425 copies.

ference with religion. The same paper represents the social reformers and the orthodox Hindús as two goats fighting with each other.

Circulation,
70 copies.

The Bhárat Bandhu (Aligarh), of the 6th February, condemns the measure as an interference with the religious and social customs of the Hindús, and complains that it will drag respectable women into criminal courts and cast them into public disgrace. Both the Hindús and Musalamáns equally disapprove of the proposal.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The Bharat Jiwan (Benares), of the 2nd February, says that it is impossible for doctors to find out the exact age of a girl, and that respectable women are likely to commit suicide to escape the disgrace of a medical examination. During the imprisonment of a man for a long period, who will feed her and prevent her from going astray? Hence the Bill will injure those very persons whom it is intended to protect.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The Hindústán (Kálákankar), of the 7th February, on the authority of the *Advocate*, gives an account of the alleged high-handed proceedings of Mr. Cobb in the case of Nawáb Amir Jahan Begam, and observes that his conduct cannot be too deeply regretted. The reformers should see that women will receive the same treatment from Magistrates which was accorded to the Begam by Mr. Cobb; they will be dragged to police stations, hospitals and criminal courts, and some of them will be obliged to commit suicide to escape such disgrace.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The Riyázu-l-Akhhár (Gorakhpur), of the 1st February, observes that since the occurrence of the well-known case in which a young wife died in Bengal from the effects of ill-usage by her husband, it was in favour of Government interference on behalf of young wives. But considering the way in which some Magistrates abuse their powers, it has been obliged to change its opinion. It is afraid that the remedy will prove worse than the disease. Wilful Magistrates will easily bring

any respectable families into disgrace. It is better that a young girl should receive any injuries from cohabitation with her husband than that she should be subjected to a medical examination. The *Riyāzu-l-Akhhār* then refers to the alleged high-handed proceedings of Mr. Cobb, City Magistrate, Lucknow, in the case of Nawāb Amir Jahan Begam.

The *Hindústāni* (Lucknow), of the 4th February, observes that sometimes the proceedings of the Viceroy's Legislative Council afford a very clear proof of the faults of the present nomination system. Nawāb Ahsan-ullah Khān declared from his seat in Council that Muhammadans did not consider the Age of Consent Bill in its present form at all objectionable! If Muhammadan newspapers have any claim to be regarded as exponents of the thoughts of the Muhammadan community, the consensus of opinion of that community should be held to be unfavourable to the Bill as it now stands. The *Hindūs*, the *Musalman*s, the *Brahmos* and other communities have no religious objection to the measure, but they are afraid that it may prove a fearful engine of oppression in the hands of over-zealous Magistrates and police officials. The *Āzād* and the *Muhazzib* are the only two Muhammadan newspapers which are conducted with any intelligence. Although they disapprove of the Hindū custom of child-marriage, they desire that the Bill should be greatly amended before it is passed. Evidently the views expressed by the Nawāb in his speech, with the object of pleasing the Viceroy, were his own, and not those of the Muhammadan community.

Circulation,
800 copies.

The *Hindústān* (Kālānkār), of the 4th February, refers to two public meetings lately held at Farukhabad, through the efforts of the Vidya Vardhini Sabhā and the Dharm Sabhā, to protest against the Age of Consent Bill, Dr. Chandra Vajpeyi presiding at the former meeting.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th February, states that the Brāhman of Agra held a public meeting on the 5th idem in opposition to the Bill.

Circulation,
400 copies.

A public meeting held at Agra in opposition to the Bill.

Circulation,
530 copies.

ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 5th February, says that it appears from the Famine Commission's Report that 90 per cent. of villagers and 80 per cent. of the total population of this country depend on agriculture for their livelihood. As men are being thrown out of employ by the decline of other industries, they betake themselves to tillage, and thus the agricultural population is steadily increasing. According to Government statistics the total area of culturable land is 190,000,000 acres, which is cultivated by 197,000,000 men, and therefore the average holding of each cultivator is less than an acre! Such being the state of things, it is no wonder that the peasantry do not know what it is to have a full meal from year's beginning to year's end, as was once observed by Sir Charles Elliott. The increase of assessment at each revision of settlement aggravates the evil. With a view to improve matters, it is necessary that Government should introduce a permanent settlement; educated men should pursue the occupation of cultivation and adopt improved methods of agriculture; and capitalists should encourage other industries and manufactures.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 4th February, advertising to the appointment of the new Members of the local Legislative Council, observes that unsatisfactory selections are made by Government, and that still natives are desired to be content with the nomination system. Rána Shankar Bakhsh Singh and Babu Bireshwar Mitter will represent the Hindú community in the local Legislature, although they cannot be expected to be at all acquainted with their wants and grievances. If appointments were made elective, the Babu would not be able to poll even 200 votes.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The Cawnpore correspondent of the *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 4th February, complains that a special meeting of the Municipal Board held on the 26th January to consider the subject of making arrangements for the Lieutenant-Governor's reception at his late visit, sanctioned Rs. 125 to meet the expenses of illuminations held at Cawnpore, on the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit, from Municipal funds.

the occasion. Motion was made by Munshi Jagmohan Lal, Tahsildar, and supported by Munshi Muhammad Jauwad, Deputy Collector. Misra Sidha Gopal raised an objection, but no notice was taken of it. Surely Municipal funds are not intended for such purposes, as was once declared by Lord Connemara, late Governor of Madras. The elected members who acquiesced in the proposal are specially to blame.

In continuation of the above article the writer, referring to the address presented by the Cawnpore Lady Dufferin Fund Committee to Sir Auckland Colvin, on the 29th January, observes that there was a

Address presented by the Cawnpore Lady Dufferin Fund Committee to the Lieutenant-Governor.

sentence in the address to the effect that the nobility and the gentry of the city did not contribute liberally, but that a fairly large amount was voluntarily contributed by the landowners in the interior of the district. The writer does not desire to quarrel with other men who signed the address, but he would only ask Pandit Prithi Nath, who is a very just and independent man, if the above statement is correct. Did he not himself give notice to tahsildars to desist from exercising severity in connection with the collection of subscriptions for the Lady Dufferin Fund, otherwise proceedings would be taken against them? Did he not hear that the residents of Musanagar had their moustaches plucked out and were ill-treated in other ways for refusing to contribute to the fund? Did not a tahsildar institute false suits against some men, and were not all those cases dismissed? Did not tahsildars take the amounts of subscriptions from the revenue instalments, presented by landholders for deposit, without their consent? All these illegal and high-handed proceedings of tahsildars were exposed in the *Advocate* and the *Hindustani* at the time.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 1st February, says that it appears from a communication, published in the *Pioneer*, that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has remarked in the Annual Report that it is suspected that some Honorary Magistrates who sit singly do not make a proper use of their powers. The constitution of benches would not remedy the evil, as in that case one

Circulation,
400 copies.

Magistrate would readily concur with the other out of mutual friendship. The best plan would be to appoint Honorary Magistrates for only three years. If a man performs his duties satisfactorily, he may be reappointed at the end of his term.

Circulation,
330 copies.

The Jubilee Paper (Lucknow), of the 1st February, approves of the proposal regarding the appointment of Honorary Magistrates

The same.

for three years, and urges that selections should be more carefully made than at present. (*The Naiyâr-i-Âzam*, Moradabad, of the 2nd February, also expresses its opinion in favour of the proposal, and suggests that appointments should be made by election.)

Circulation,
400 copies.

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th February, expresses surprise that natives

Alleged misconduct of one Mr. Dyer, a European, at Etâwah.

are called liars, cheats, and what not, by Europeans, while the latter themselves

are not unfrequently found to commit grave offences. On the 27th January last one Mr. Dyer, a European in the waiting room of the Etâwah railway station, dishonestly took a telegraphic money order for Rs. 100 from the postal peon, and quietly took his seat in the train which was about to depart. In the meantime Mr. Dolly, for whom the money order was meant, arrived by the down train, and Mr. Dyer was found out and caught. The accused was placed in a carriage and taken by a European police inspector to the Joint Magistrate, who sent him to the lock-up. He will have every convenience and comfort provided for him there. He will have his usual meals at the proper hours, and will get a bed to sleep in, and newspapers to read. What more is required? But no such indulgence is shown to men of the higher classes of natives in the lock-up or the jail. The lenience with which European convicts are treated is sure to encourage crime among Europeans.

Circulation,
300 copies.

A correspondent of the *Hindustâni* (Lucknow), of the 4th

Alleged insult offered by Mr. Wildeblood, District Engineer, to Sayyid Tajam-ul-Husain Khan, Deputy Collector, Bara Banki.

February, refers to the opening of the Female Hospital at Nawâbganj in the Bara Banki district on the 30th January, and praises Lieutenant

Colonel Grigg, Deputy Commissioner, for his laudable efforts in connection with the establishment of the hospital. With reference to the horse races held on the 30th and 31st January, the writer complains that on the latter day Mr. Wildeblood, District Engineer, pushed Sayyid Tajammul Husain Khán, Deputy Collector, and removed him from the stand at the races. The respectable natives present on the occasion were much annoyed at Mr. Wildeblood's conduct. The writer does not like to give an account of the events that followed, but hopes that the Deputy Collector will not quietly pocket the insult.

The *Kkichri Samáchár* (Mirzapur), of the 24th and 31st January, in continuation of its article on the tour of a District Magistrate

Circulation,
700 copies.

Winter tour of a District Magistrate.

(see page 42 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending 20th January 1891), represents the Naib Tahsildár, who has been required by the Tahsildár to provide all things for the District Magistrate's camp, and make other necessary arrangements, such as going over to the District Magistrate's house and giving Rs. 5 and Rs. 4 to his butler and orderly as *douceurs*, in order that they may raise no difficulties and make no complaints to their master regarding the supply of provisions in camp. The tahsíl chaprásis go to a village and endeavour to press a blacksmith into service for cutting wood, and require the wife of a potter to supply pots, and quarrels take place between the chaprásis and peasants, and are followed by an interchange of blows between the two parties. The Chaudhri accompanied by two chaprásis calls upon the village *bania*, who sells flour and other such things, and asks him to supply provisions for the District Magistrate's camp. He urges his poverty and says that, as he was unable to pay the income tax (Rs. 10) assessed on him, the Amín distrained all his property, realizing Rs. 2-5-0 by the sale. The Chaudhri excuses him with difficulty, but compells him to make over the small quantity of flour he has to the two chaprásis.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 4th February, expresses satisfaction at the circumstance that in the Ganjam district, where only Telegu was hitherto the court language, the Madras Government has

Circulation,
500 copies.

Alleged need for the introduction of Hindi into courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

introduced also the use of Uriya at the request of the Uriya-knowing people, and asks the Government of these provinces to follow the example of the Madras Government and introduce also the use of Hindi into the courts, as the bulk of the population speak Hindi and not Urdu. Apart from the ambiguity of the Persian character, the use of that character causes a great deal of inconvenience to the masses. When a peasant receives a summons from a court, he has to walk several miles to find out its contents, and congratulates himself on his good fortune if even then he succeeds in getting a man who is able to decipher it. If public associations convince the Local Government of the necessity for the change, it is sure to accede to their wishes.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Khichri Samákhár* (Mirzapur), of the 31st January,

Duty levied on stone in the Mirzapur district, and the railway freight.

urges that the duty levied on stone by Government, and the railway freight for the transport of stone, should be

reduced. The loss incurred by Government and the railway company by the diminution of the duty and the freight will be soon recouped by the increase in income which will accrue from the increased sale and transport.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 4th February, referring

The laying out of a Park from the Husainabad Endowment at Lucknow.

to the sanction of Rs. 40,000 by the Trustees of the Husainabad Endowment, for laying out a Park on the land

situated near Machhi Bhawan, which has been made over to them free by Government for the purpose, remarks that, although the endowment is not meant for such purposes, the new project is much better than the construction of the clock-tower, and the illuminations held at the visits of high European officers, and will provide a place of amusement for the inhabitants of the city. The trustees had better erect some stalls, which should be given to shopkeepers on rent, and reserve a portion of the ground for social gatherings.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 8th February, con-

The same,

sures the trustees of the endowment for devoting the funds to purposes for

which they were not intended, and observes that the amount sanctioned for laying out a Park might be better employed in establishing scholarships for *Shia* students, or founding a school or an orphanage.

The *Bharat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 2nd February, com-

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

Alleged spread of a rumour that children are secretly caught and sacrificed at the waterworks, Benares.

plains that a rumour is very prevalent at Benares to the effect that children are secretly caught and sacrificed by sweepers at Bhelupur, where tanks

are being dug in connection with the waterworks. The rumour has frightened the people, and even interferes with census work, inasmuch as they are afraid to tell the exact number of children in their families. The *Bharat Jiwan* assures them that the rumour is utterly groundless, and asks the police to check its spread at once.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th February, on the authority

Circulation,
400 copies.

Alleged disinclination of the people at Agra to use pipe water.

of a local correspondent, regrets to notice that the people at Agra have not yet commenced using pipe water.

The pipes have only provided sport for children in the streets, who play with them throughout the day. With a view to encourage the use of pipe water, it is necessary to provide separate pipes for Hindús, Musalmáns, and the lower classes.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Akhbar	...	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Hussain ...	Jan. 28th	Feb. 4th	206 copies.
2	Agra Punch	...	"	"	Amir Khan	"	" 6th	200 "
3	Akhbar-i-Alam	...	"	"	Munqarab Husain Khan.	Feb. 3rd	"	63 "
4	Alam-i-Taswir	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmat-ul-lah	"	10th	200 "
5	Aligarh Institute Gazette,	Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Alim-ul-lah	" 3rd & 7th	" 5th & 9th	487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
6	Almorah Akhbar	Almorah	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	2nd	4th	94 copies.
7	Amir-ul-Akhbar	Meerut	Urdu	"	Amir Ali	1st	5th	200 "
8	Amjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	"	"	Kishun Lal	7th	10th	169 "
9	Field	"	"	"	Ahmed Ali	6th	7th	219 "
10	Bihar Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi	"	Mihir Chand	"	9th	70 "
11	Bihar Jivan	Benares	"	"	Ram Krishna Varma	2nd	4th	1,500 "
12	Cawnpore Gazette	Cawnpore	Urdu	"	Harnam Singh	1st	6th	400 "
13	Chamanistan-i-Siddiqat	Unao	"	Monthly	Yaqub Ali	For Jan. & Feb.	5th	584 "
14	Colonel	Moradabad	"	Weekly	Banwari Lal	Feb. 1st	4th.	"
15	Dakshin-i-Qasari	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	Jan. 31st	"	260 copies.
16	Dakshin-i-Sikandar	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Hussain,	Feb. 2nd	"	450 "
17	Dakshin-i-Hind	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Amin-ul-din	1st	5th	70 "
18	Dawnlight Gazette	Meerut	Hindi	Monthly	Gauri Dutt	For January	6th	260 "

19	<i>Fitnah</i>	Gorakhpur	Urdú	Weekly	Nizam Ahmad	Feb. 1st	4th	550 copies.
20	<i>Há'lat-i-Hind</i>	Allahabad	"	Monthly	Reni Prasad	For Jan.	8th	400 "
21	<i>Hamdard</i>	Fyzabad	"	Weekly	Samsam Ali	Feb. 1st	7th	226 "
22	<i>Hardil Aziz</i>	Muttra	"	Bi-monthly	Ganga Prasad	"	9th	"
23	<i>Hindustan</i>	Kálákankar	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	3rd to 8th	5th to 10th	500 copies.
24	<i>Hindustani</i>	Lucknow	Urdú	Weekly	Ganga Prasad Varma.	4th	5th	300 "
25	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdú,	Bi-weekly	Mahavir Prasad	Jan. 28th & 31st	7th and 8th	100 "
26	<i>Jubilee Paper</i>	Lucknow	Urdú	Bi-monthly	Yaqub Khan	Feb. 1st	5th	330 "
27	<i>Kanauj Punch</i>	Kanauj	"	"	Bhaggu Khan	"	4th	325 "
28	<i>Karnamah</i>	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 2nd	"	250 "
29	<i>Káshi Patrika</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdú,	"	Lakshmi Shankar	" 6th	9th	475 copies (in- cluding 344 copies taken by Govt.)
30	<i>Kayasth Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdú,	"	Budra Prasad	1st	7th	1,200 copies.
31	<i>Kayasth Reformer</i>	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	Jan. 31st	4th	350 "
32	<i>Kayasth Shukh Chintak</i>	"	Hindi	"	Ditto	Feb. 2nd	7th	200 "
33	<i>Kayasth Upkarak</i>	Agra	Urdú	"	Chail Behari Lal	" 5th	"	400 "
34	<i>Kichri Samachar</i>	Mirzapur	Hindi-Eng- lish.	"	Madho Prasad	Jan. 31st	6th	700 "
35	<i>Kurshid-i-Afqa</i>	Pilibhit	Urdú	"	Masdar Khan Khan,	Feb. 8th	10th	200 "
36	<i>Malla-i-Nar</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Gauri Shankar	" 7th	8th	50 "
37	<i>Mauj-i-Narbadda</i>	Hoshangabad,	"	"	Abdul Karim	Jan. 24th	5th	200 "
38	<i>Mihri-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	"	"	Karim-ul-lah	Feb. 7th	10th	380 "
39	<i>Musid-i-Am</i>	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khan	1st	6th	200 "
40	<i>Nairang</i>	"	"	Weekly	Pyareshwar Nath	" 2nd	5th	300 "
41	<i>Naiyar-i-Azam</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Amjad Ali	" 1st and 8th,	6th and 10th	250 "
42	<i>Najm-ul-Akhdar</i>	Etawah	"	"	Bith-ul-lah Khan	" 2nd	4th	175 "
43	<i>Najm-ul-Hind</i>	Jaunpur	"	"	Muhammad Muhsin,	" 7th	9th	80 "
44	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	"	"	Jamna Das Biswas	" 1st	400 "	
45	<i>Nasir-i-Hind</i>	"	"	"	Muhammad Ali	" 7th	60 "	
46	<i>Nasir-ul-Awarar</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Abdul Hamid	" 4th	238 "	
47	<i>Nyaya Sudha</i>	Harda	Maráthi-Eng- lish.	"	Wasudevs Bhaskar,	"	350 "	

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

NO	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
48	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow ..	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	1891. Feb. 4th to 10th,	1891. Feb. 4th to 10th,	540 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
49	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	425 copies.
50	<i>Prayag Samachar</i>	...	Hindi	...	Har Vansh Datt	...	7th	450 "
51	<i>Raf-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Allahabad ...	Urdu	...	Ghulam Husain	...	8th	300 "
52	<i>Rahbar</i>	... Benares ...	"	...	Partab Kishun	...	4th	100 "
53	<i>Riaz-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Moradabad ...	"	...	Nizam Ahmad	...	7th	325 "
54	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar</i>	... Gorakhpur ...	Hindi	...	Banshi Dhar	...	4th	103 "
55	<i>Sanatan Dharm Pattras</i>	... Udaipur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-monthly	Narayan Das	...	6th	200 "
56	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	... Bareilly ...	Urdu	Weekly	Banwari Lal	...	4th	125 "
57	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	... Moradabad ...	M a r a t h i	...	Lakshman Anant	...	8th	275 "
58	<i>Tamannai</i>	... Lucknow ...	Hindi.	...	Prayagi.	...	"	125 "
59	<i>Tutis-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut ...	Urdu	...	Puran Chand	...	"	325 "
		...	"	...	Sajjad Husain	Dec. 31st	4th	

LUCKNOW,
The 14th February 1891. }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.